361 Drainage (a) is no problem in southern Arizona be-
362 cause of the lack of rainfall. Even after a summer
[312] cloudburst the ground dries out for all practical pur-
poses in a day. And the domestic water of the region
comes from underground, so there is no question of lo-
[23] cating camps on a watershed. In this study no large a-
nimals were found in any of the labor camps visited,
except for a couple where Papago horse owners had brought
mounts to camp, and kept them out in the fields on pas-
ture.

Overcrowding camp sites (b) is another matter. It is difficult to define overcrowding in view of the small number of activities carried on in labor camps during picking season. But a number of southern Arizona camps are sandwiched between a road in front and a field fence behind, without space to drive a car between the rows of cabins. The average distance between dwelling units in Pima and Pinal county labor camps is some 25 to 30 feet.[1] In camps built of concrete blocks, the units are usually arranged in a straight line as apartments without space between. Often tents are spaced with only a yard between. Some spacious camps, on the other hand, leave 60 or 75 feet between units. Always a family's neighbors are very much present in Pima and Pinal county labor camps, however. Quarrels, and indeed most of the ordinary events of living, are quite audible next door. Privacy is difficult to achieve.

13 Since the valleys where cotton is grown in this re-
361 gion are already quite level, grading (c) isn't necessary.
In fact, it would only aggravate the dust problem, which
is acute. For the sandy soils of Pima and Pinal counties
cannot support much vegetation on the scanty rainfall.
The open soil blows readily. Heavy winds in the cotton
growing areas stop traffic on main highways regularly
each year while the plants are small and cannot hold the
soil--the dust load in the air becomes simply too thick
to see through.

362 Labor camps are located beside roads for ease of ac-
[361] cess. Except for a few along main highways which are
[363] paved, camps are covered with a thick dust coat every
time a vehicle drives by, throwing up a high cloud of
dirt behind. In dry, dusty air harvesters work, eat and
sleep.

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[1] 30 feet in 14 Pima county camps, and 25 in 22 Pinal county camps visited in this study (estimated distances.)